NUMB. 1469

The Daily Gazetteer.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 5. 1740.

N°1467.

THERE is no Topick on which finer Things have been ſaid, than that of the Importance of Time. Our very Proverbs are more ſignificant on this Subject than on any other. They tell us, *That Time is precious: That we ought to take Time by the Forelock: That Time and Tide ſtay for no Man.* But theſe quick Remarks, how much ſoever they may ſtrike, contribute little to our Improvement. The Senſe of them is too plain to be denied, and yet their Purport hath not Weight enough to affect our Practice. The greateſt Part of the World treat fine Maxims as fine Gentlemen treat their Wives, commend them highly when ſpoken of, but never think of them afterwards.

Short Sentences ſhew the Excellency, but larger Diſcourſes are neceſſary to explain the Uſe of Things. It is but juſt that the Text ſhould be divine; it is ſufficient if the Sermon be rational and practicable. Time is certainly every Man's Treaſure; it is the Portion God and Nature give him, and according as he improves it, he is either truly rich, or ſtrictly ſpeaking poor. A Man may be frugal in Money, and yet not be rich; but he who is careful of his Time, is ſure of ſucceeding, Since ſo much depends upon being right in this Particular, too much Pains cannot be taken in underſtanding it. For the Way to make a right Uſe of Things is to know thoroughly the Uſes they may be apply'd to. He that admires Virtue does well, but he who practiſes it does better. In order therefore to know how Time, which is Man's All, may beſt be employ'd, we muſt not take up with common Sayings, or trivial Remarks, but fix our Minds thoroughly on the Thing itſelf, the Circumſtances attending it, and the Relation we ſtand in both with Reſpect to it and them. By this Method we ſhall become wiſe indeed; for we ſhall gain a perfect Knowledge of theſe two valuable Things, Time and Truth. While we are taking this Pains, we are ſure of this Encouragement, that our Time is not miſ-ſpent, and that we ſhall never regret the Trouble we take.

This, like all other great Points, may be conſider'd in different Lights. He who handles it theologically will tell you, that Time is but a Paſſage to Eternity; that it imports us much to conſider what we do here, becauſe thereon depends what we are to be hereafter; that, in ſhort, Time is every Man's prime Talent, and that of which the firſt Account will be aſked. This is the moſt ſublime Way of conſidering Time. The Man of the World places it in quite another Light. Time, in his Opinion, is no more than a Space allotted us for getting Money; and that he uſes it beſt who makes moſt of it. Idleneſs is with him a crying Sin, not as it waſtes Moments, but as it procures nothing. Induſtry of what Kind ſoever is in his Opinion commendable, provided it be profitable; but hard Studying, or hard Labour, if they are not paid for, paſs in his Judgment for much worſe Evils than having nothing to do. This is the loweſt and moſt ſordid Way in which Time can be conſidered. But I ſhall tread in neither Track: I leave the former to the Divine, the latter to the Trader. My Buſineſs is to treat the Point like a Philoſopher, that is morally; as ſuccinctly as Words will give me Leave, and as candidly as the Nature of the Subject deſerves.

It is always held a great Advantage for a Man to have a Paternal Eſtate; and with reſpect to Time every Man living hath this Advantage. Time paſt is a Fortune derived to him from his Anceſtors; that is to ſay, he enjoys as his Birthright whatever Fruits they laid up while Time was theirs. A little Application brings him acquainted with their Sciences: He acquires as much Mathematicks in a Year, as it coſts Ages to bring to Perfection. In like manner, the Hiſtory of his Forefathers is, with reſpect to him, Experience cheaply bought; he carries in his Head the Events of twenty Centuries, without making ſo much as a Heir grey. Whatever happened well before he was born is an Encouragement to him; whatever Miſchiefs fell out in thoſe Days are ſo many Cautions. This is the Uſe of paſt Time. For tho' it be true that it paſſes quick, yet it leaves the Prints of its Feet behind; and what is this but to direct us in the right Road. If we will not look for the Track, that is our Fault, and moſt juſt it is that we ſhould bear both the Blame and the Puniſhment. Nature gave to Dogs Scent, but to Men ſhe gave Thought: If the Animal loſes the one, he is treated as a Cur; if a Man neglects the Uſe of the other, he is deſpiſed as a Fool. Our Portion in this Reſpect is juſt and equal: It is better to depend on the Brain than the Noſe. This is the firſt Leſſon in our School, and muſt be thoroughly underſtood before we proceed. The Law allows a long Period to Infancy, that young People may ſtock themſelves from the Wiſdom of their Predeceſſors; and be well verſed in the Hiſtory of Men before they ſet up for Men themſelves. We uſually ſay, that Time paſt cannot be recall'd: That would put all Things into Confuſion were it poſſible. But tho' it cannot be recall'd it may be conſider'd; and this is the Way to keep Things from running into Confuſion, becauſe it is a Task eaſy as well as practicable.

The preſent Time is Man's more immediate Concern, he is to uſe it as it paſſes, and theſe Conſiderations will beſt enable him to uſe it. Let him propoſe not to be out-done by Antiquity, or to lay up Remorſe to excruciate future Hours. Let him always prefer Innocence to Profit, and Peace to Proſperity. True Greatneſs does not conſiſt in Shew but in Solidity. *Socrates* was the wiſeſt Man in *Athens*, but there were thouſands greater than he. The Virtues of *Numa Pompilius* made him worthy of the *Roman* Diadem. As a private Man he was more illuſtrious than any of the Princes of his Time; for if Fortune had taken from them their Sceptres, they muſt have liv'd obſcurely; whereas his Merit brought a whole People to ſolicit his becoming their Prince. It is in our Power to ſecure preſent Time by doing in it what is right, and to ſecure ourſelves from the Effects of ſucceeding Time, by avoiding what is wrong. If we are haſty in what we do, or if we blindly follow our Paſſions, we ſhall certainly go aſtray; but if we conſider the Dignity of our own Nature, the ſhort Space we have to remain here, and the great Reputation which doing good Things will acquire, we ſhall undoubtedly take the right Road. It is no wonder if Men who are mad or drunk make great Miſtakes; but among other Advantages reſulting from Sobriety this is one, that whatever Evils betide us, Repentance never encreaſes their Number. Not but that it is right to regret what we have done amiſs, but it is much more ſo to lead our Lives in ſuch a Manner, as that we may look back with Pleaſure, and forward without Fear.

Time to come is a reverſionary Eſtate, which every Man if he lives is ſure to enjoy. But then the Value of it depends on himſelf, and on the Uſe he makes of his preſent Time. For the greateſt Pleaſure we can propoſe in the Future is to reflect on our own good Actions paſt. Reſolutions to do well when Time ſhall ſerve, are eaſier made than kept, nay the beſt Way to qualify ourſelves for keeping them is, to get a Habit of doing Good by acting right now. The Circumſtances of preſent Time we ſee and know, and therefore we are proper Judges how it may be uſed. But the Circumſtances attending any future State of Life are what we cannot foreſee; and therefore it is raſh and fooliſh to determine our Manner of acting. The Fears of what may happen at a great Diſtance are no leſs ſimple and abſurd. For it is in our own Power to prevent every future Evil. Let us do nothing that is amiſs; no bad Conſequences can ſpring from upright Actions. We juſtly laugh at a Man, who either lives at a great rate in expectation of a Fortune that may deſcend to him, or that is continually talking of what he intends to do when he ſhall be worth ſuch or ſuch a Sum. But many of us, while we laugh at others, do the ſame things ourſelves. We who are not ſure of a Moment reckon upon Years; diſturb ourſelves for the preſent about Trifles, tho' the preſent is all we have; we amuſe ourſelves with diſtant Hopes, as Children love to look at the Windows, and for the ſame Cauſe, that we may imploy ourſelves in looking upon what does not belong to us. This is a ſhort and imperfect Repreſentation of Time morally conſidered. I have thrown together only the groſs Sums in a very long Account. For all my Intent is to give the Reader ſome Idea of the Total; it reſts with him to ſupply the particular Items, I can no more enter into the ſpecial Concerns of his Time than I can into thoſe of his Eſtate, nor would he be well pleaſed I ſhould.

On the Whole, we are carefully to obſerve that the Moments ſlip not away without being uſed, and that in their ſlipping away we do not abuſe ourſelves. When we inquire after Wiſdom, when we perform our Duties, when we take innocent Diverſions, we certainly apply Time for the Purpoſes for which it was given. But when we are indolent, ungrateful, luxurious, malevolent or envious, then we miſpend Time, and lay up Trouble for ourſelves, becauſe we make Repentance neceſſary, which muſt take up another Portion of our Time, that otherwiſe might have been imploy'd in doing Good. The Seriouſneſs of theſe Reflections may diſtaſte ſome Readers, but this is a worſe Symptom with reſpect to themſelves than to me. If they cannot reliſh what is for their own Good, they are certainly in a bad Way. *Solomon* tells us, there is a Time for all things, and ſure a Quarter of an Hours Conſideration of the Value of Time is not ſuch an unreaſonable Demand. He who denies me this Favour will grant much more unjuſt Requeſts to other People; and fret himſelf when he has done. Amuſements are of various Natures, and there is a Pleaſure in being grave, as well as young People think there is a Pleaſure in being mad. One Remark more and I have done.

We hear daily of Corruption, we are told that it is the Mother of all Evils, and that it never had in any Age more numerous Deſcendants than in this. If we are not deceived in this Particular, an Eſſay on the Uſe of Time cannot be unſeaſonable. In this Point nothing is more dangerous than Example. To waſte Time is an Act as eaſily learnt as to waſte Money, and as hard to be forgot. The impertinent Wit will be tempting one to laviſh away whole Nights in the hearing of State Jeſts, which have turn'd the Brains of Hundreds before they came to tickle our Ears. The Man of Mirth will be for leading us where the Minutes move by the *Winds* and not by the *Hour-glaſs*. The factious Politician will be plaguing us with the *Craftſman* and *Common Senſe*, Papers abſolutely deſtructive to my Syſtem, becauſe they never had, or are like to have the leaſt Reſpect to *Time*. They have made it their Buſineſs to hinder our enjoying Quiet while we were at Peace with all the World; and now they have driven us into a War, they would clamour us out of that Senſe which is neceſſary to direct it. Their Endeavours are all of a Piece. They pervert the Hiſtory of paſt Times, they miſrepreſent the preſent, and they are always throwing out frightful Prophecies of the Miſchiefs they would have happen in time to come. By their Goodwill we are never to find a Time of Reſt; whereas all wiſe Men have thought, that Quiet is the greateſt Bleſſing at all Times; and the Church ſays, *Give Peace in our Time, O Lord!* But in the Judgment of theſe Men, Wiſdom ſacred and profane is Folly in compariſon of their Notions; and neither Church or State is to ſtand in the Way when their levelling Scheme comes to be put in Execution; but before this it is to be hop'd that ——— Time will be no more.

R. FREEMAN.

IRELAND.

Dublin, Feb. 26. Edward Knatchbull, Eſq; one of the Maſters of the High Court of Chancery in this Kingdom having reſign'd, is ſucceeded by William Cooper, Eſq; Deputy Regiſter in the ſaid Court, and the latter is ſucceeded in that Poſt by his Nephew Thomas Cooper, Eſq;

Laſt Thurſday John Leadwell, the principal Perſon concern'd in the Murder of Lieut. Hume of Roſcrea, was taken in a Cabbin near Templemore in the County of Tipperary by one Carrol who was one of the Company when the Murder was committed, and had three to aſſiſt him. They exchang'd three Shots, with one of which Leadwell kill'd Mr. O Neil a French Officer, and wounded another in the Shoulder, whereupon they clos'd in with him, took him Priſoner and carry'd him to Roſcrea. 'Tis ſaid he had a large Sum about him when taken, and intended to go out of the Kingdom as ſoon as he got in ſome Debts.

We hear from divers Parts of this Kingdom, that great Numbers of Sheep have died lately for want of Fodder, occasion'd by the long Continuance of the Froſt and Snow on the Ground, and many others of the Red Water and other Diſtempers.

The Roman Catholicks of this City have got Leave from their Clergy to eat Fleſh four Days in the Week during this Lent, on account of the great Scarcity of Fiſh, Roots, &c. and 'tis believ'd the like Indulgence is granted all over the Kingdom.

The Magiſtrates of this City at their laſt Aſſembly recommended it to their ſeveral Corporations that they immediately furniſh themſelves with ſufficient Arms, and to keep the ſame in conſtant good Order.

FOREIGN PORTS.

Liſbon, Feb. 13. N. S. On the 31ſt ult. arrived the Greyhound Man of War, Capt. John Ambroſe, from Oporto and a Cruiſe; the Eagle Packet, Maſterman, from Falmouth: On the 2d Inſt. the Mary and Joſeph, Richardſon, from Cork: On the 3d, the Mary, Brown, from Sicily; the Charming Mary, Oliver, from Chicheſter: On the 9th, the Newcaſtle Man of War, Capt. Thomas Fox, on a Cruiſe: the Providence, Melliſh, from Cork. Sailed on the 1ſt, the Townſhend Packet, Cooper, for Falmouth: On the 7th, the Hanover Packet, Oſborn, for ditto: On the 12th, the Greyhound Man of War, on a Cruiſe.

Liſbon, Feb. 20. N. S. The Edinburgh Man of War, Capt. Geddes, from Gibraltar, and the Romney, Capt. Medley, from Genoa, are both come in here. Since the 17th arrived the Providence, Ahaeran, from Waterford; the John and Mary, Wills, from the Weſtern Iſlands; the Catherine, Connor, from Cork; the Lark, Salmon, from St. Michael's; the Jane, Chane, and the Nancy, Mann, from Philadelphia; the William Whitburn, from Oporto; the King David, Chardy, from Shipping; the Mary, Boardman, and the Richard and Elizabeth, Howell, from Philadelphia. We have now had cold dry N. E. Wind two Days, and before Abundance of Rain.

HOME PORTS.

Dublin, Feb. 23. Arrived the St. Matthew, Silvia, from Seville, 'who on the 4th Inſtant ſpoke with 'the Proſpect, Finch, from Virginia, and ſupply'd 'them with ſome Proviſions.

Cowes, March 1. 'The Minerva, Meredith, who 'arriv'd this Day from South Carolina, ſays, that 'about 200 Leagues Weſt from the Lizard met with 'a Brigantine from Newfoundland and for Poole. 'The Maſter and ſeven Men had been waſh'd over-'board, and that Mr. Cleeves the Supercargo and 'one or two Men more were in great Diſtreſs for 'Want of Water and Proviſions; alſo that the ſaid 'Supercargo, about ſeven Days after in the Lat. of '47 Deg. about 90 Leagues Diſtance from Cape 'Clear had the good Fortune to meet with and take 'out of the John Pink from Waterford the Maſter 'John Bunn, and his People, the ſaid Veſſel having 'loſt her Rudder, Bowſprit, Foremaſt, and in ſuch 'a leaky Condition could not be kept free.

Portſmouth, March 3. 'Came to Spithead the Ber-'wick Man of War, Capt. Townſhend, from Gi-'braltar, with a Spaniſh Prize from thence under his 'Care. This Morning four Companies of the new-'rais'd Marines march'd out of Town in order to be 'quarter'd at ſeveral neighbouring Villages.

Deal, March 3. Wind E. Arrived the Bonetta, Cumyn, from Jamaica; St. John, Griffith, from Gibraltar; Eagle, Vaughan, from Carolina; Elizabeth, Stevenſon, from Philadelphia; Orontes, Peters, from Scanderoon; Fly, Richards, from Falmouth; Young Frow, Hammers, from *St. Lucar*; John and Martha, Nevil, Elizabeth, Howard, both from Liverpool; Providence, Grace, from Briſtol; Bond, Spence, from Virginia. Arrived and ſail'd thro' for Sheerneſs his Majeſty's Ship the Glouceſter, Capt. Clinton, from Portſmouth. Juſt arrived the Dragon Man of War, Capt. Barnet, alſo from Portſmouth.

Graveſend, March 3. Paſs'd by the Oſwego, Waddel, from New York; Lady Ann, Annes, from *St. Lucar*; Aylesbury, Bray, from Zant.

Arrived at ſeveral Ports.

At Dover, the Tower, Wingfield, from Leghorn; the Prince, Dean, from Carolina; Maretta, Clark, John, Paul, both from Gibraltar.

At Briſtol, the Diligence, ——, from Cape Fear; the Tinmouth, ——, from Oporto, and the Rudlow, ——, from New York.

At Jamaica, the James, Tatnall, the Friendſhip, Herbert, and the Harris, Goad, all from London.

At Scilly, the John, Dennis, from Virginia.

At Philadelphia, the Dragon, Neal, from London.

Off of the Iſle of Wight, the Arabian, Pullam, and the Ruxley, Phillips, from Alexandria.

LONDON.

The Bonetta, Capt. Cumyn, who is arriv'd in the Downs from Jamaica, left that Iſland about the 27th of November laſt, in Company with the Fanny, Higginſon, and the Sheldon, Bird, both alſo for London, 4 Ships for Briſtol, 1 for Liverpoole, and 1 for Lancaſter. She brings a Confirmation of the taking of the Spaniſh Barlevento Ship, with Money and Clothes for the ſeveral Spaniſh Gariſons, the Whole amounting to about 150000 Pieces of Eight, and a Guarda Coſta in Company with her, by the Diamond Man of War.

Admiral Vernon, with 2 Ships of 70 Guns, 4 of 60, and 1 of 20, having taken about 300 Soldiers on board, ſailed from Jamaica the 5th of November; the Windſor, and another Man of War, followed a few Days after, but on what Expedition was a Secret.

Three Ships of Admiral Vernon's Squadron had ſtopp'd on the Coaſt of Caraccas, and done ſome Damage to the Spaniards, but for Want of proper Pilots, Part of their Scheme prov'd abortive.

Commodore Brown had return'd to Jamaica, from Cruiſing before the Havanna without any material Succeſs. The Spaniards had ſeiz'd a Sloop belonging to the South-Sea Company at St. Jago de Cuba, from whence ſhe was going for Jamaica. She had got out of the Port, but the Wind lulling ſhe lay becalm'd, till the Spaniards having receiv'd an Expreſs from the Havanna, ſent off to her, and brought her back.

Yeſterday dy'd Mr. Charles Bernard, an eminent Attorney, Clerk of the Barber-Surgeons Company, as alſo of the Brewers.

Yeſterday Morning a Wardmote was held at Armourers Hall, by Sir Harcourt Maſter, Knight, and Alderman of Coleman-ſtreet Ward, when Mr. William Hayter, an eminent Merchant in the Old Jewry, was unanimouſly choſen a Common-Council-Man for the ſaid Ward, in the Room of Mr. Jonathan Bromley, Merchant, deceaſed.

On Sunday laſt died at Southgate, Mr. Holmes, ſen. formerly an eminent Soap-Boiler in Bread-ſtreet.

The Lords Commiſſioners of the Admiralty have appointed Capt. Langſtoff to be Captain of the Strombolo Fireſhip.

Likewiſe Capt. Barnet to be Captain of the Firebrand Fireſhip.

And Yeſterday they were ſworn in and receiv'd their Commiſſions accordingly.

Their Lordſhips were likewiſe pleas'd to appoint Mr. Villers to be Lieutenant of the Boyne, commanded by Commodore Leſtock; and he was ſworn in and receiv'd his Commiſſion.

To-morrow Lord Chief Juſtice Willes and Mr. Juſtice Forteſcue Aland will ſet out in order to hold the Aſſizes for the Home Circuit.

High Water this Day at London Bridge.	Morning	Evening
	03 47	04 02

Bank Stock 140. India 155 1-half. South Sea 95 1-half. Old Annuity 110 1-8th. New ditto 108 1-8th. Three per Cent 99 1-4th, 1-half. Seven per Cent. Loan 107 1-half. Five per Cent. ditto 88 3-4ths to 89. Royal Aſſurance 86. London Aſſurance 11. African 13 1-half. India Bonds 3 l. 18 to 19 s. Prem. Bank Circulation 3 l. 10 s. Prem. Salt Tallies 1-4th to 3-4ths Prem. Engliſh Copper 3 l. 6 s. 6 d. Welſh ditto 15 s. Three 1-half per Cent. Exchequer Orders 100 3-4ths. Three per Cent. ditto 93 7-8ths. Million Bank 113 3 4ths. Equivalent 110 1-8th.

Royal Hoſpital for Seamen at Greenwich, February 27, 1739-40.

THE Directors of His Majeſty's Royal Hoſpital for Seamen at Greenwich, hereby give Notice, That ſuch Tallow-Chandlers as are willing to contract for ſerving the ſaid Hoſpital with Tallow Candles, may deliver their Propoſals in Writing ſealed up, to the Directors at Salters-Hall, on Wedneſday the 19th of March, 1739-40 at Eleven in the Forenoon; and in the mean time by applying to the Steward of the ſaid Hoſpital at Greenwich, they may be informed of the Nature of the Service, and of all other Particulars relating thereto.

Next Week will be publiſh'd,

THE Hiſtory of the Revolutions of PORTUGAL, from the Foundation of that Kingdom to the Year 1668. With Letters of Sir Robert Southwell during his Embaſſy there, to the Duke of Ormond; giving a particular Account of the depoſing Alfonſo, and placing Don Pedro on the Throne.

Printed for J. Osborn, at the Golden Ball in Pater-noſter-row.

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A New-built Manſion-Houſe, called Thrigby Hall, in Norfolk, and the Stables and Coach-houſe, now in the Occupation of Mr. Robert Woolmer, with very large and beautiful Gardens, and a New-built Summer-houſe and Fiſhponds, with or without a Barn, and Sixty Acres of Freehold Land incloſed, Arable and Paſture, and thereto contiguous; ſituate in a very good Air, and pleaſant Part of the Country for Game, within Fifteen Miles of Norwich, and Five of Great Yarmouth in Norfolk.

Enquire of the ſaid Robert Woolmer, Attorney at Law, in Yarmouth.

On Friday next will be Publiſh'd,
(In One Book, at the uſual Price.)

THE PROCEEDINGS at the SESSIONS of the Peace, Oyer and Terminer, for the City of *London* and County of *Middleſex*, on Wednesday, Thurſday, Friday, and Saturday laſt, (at which Twenty-three Perſons were tried for Capital Offences) before the Right Hon. Sir JOHN SALTER, Knight, Lord Mayor of the City of *London*, Mr. Juſtice *Page*, Mr. Juſtice *Forteſcue*, Mr. Baron *Wright*, Mr. Recorder, Mr. Serjeant *Urlin*, &c.

N. B. *The Whole Proceedings being carefully taken in Short Hand, are publiſhed in ſuch a Manner as to be of general Uſe as well as* Entertainment. *And, at the Requeſt of ſeveral Gentlemen of the Law, there are a ſmall Number printed on fine large Paper.*

Printed for T. Cooper, at the Globe in Pater-noſter-row.

Of whom may be had Compleat Setts of the Trials at the Old Baily during the laſt Year, as likewiſe the preceding Numbers in this.

This Day is Publiſhed,
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